

# Hawaiian Gazette

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HONOLULU, H. I.: TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1906.

## Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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RUBBER STAMPS  
AND  
STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE

Read the Hawaiian Gazette  
(Semi-Weekly).

## MEET SENATOR

Some Fifteen Hundred at Exec-  
utive Building.

## STATE RECEPTION GREAT SUCCESS

Nothing Left Undone for  
the Guests.

American Flag at the Entrance  
Greets Mr. Morgan—Decorations  
in Lanterns and Greens.

The very heavy downpour of rain  
early last evening did not for one moment  
dampen the determination on the  
part of hundreds of people to attend  
the State reception given in the Executive  
Building to Senator Morgan of  
Alabama, who will today return to his  
home, nor did it spoil the spirit of the  
occasion. Of course, there was the disagreeable  
part of getting to and from the  
reception and also the extinguishing  
of many of the Japanese lanterns  
hung about the yard. Beyond that,  
there was just a slight delay in the ar-  
rival of the majority of the guests, or  
when there was a little space of ces-  
sation in the downpour.

The Executive Building grounds was  
one mass of Japanese lanterns strung  
in among the trees, along the fences,  
gates, houses in the rear and up the  
flag-pole in front of the bungalow. The  
lanterns along the gates and up the  
flag-pole were not lighted at all,  
on account of the rain.

Both the upper and lower balconies  
of the Executive Building were lined  
with lanterns in rows, the upper and  
largest containing incandescent, the  
lower and smaller candle lights. This  
continuous illumination around the  
building gave a decidedly holiday ap-  
pearance to the place.

At the head of the stairway, facing  
King street, and leading to the main  
hallway, was a large American flag, ex-  
tending from pillar to pillar, looped in  
the middle and placed in such a promi-  
nent position as a welcome to the Senator  
from Alabama.

Over the top of the entrance to the  
main hallway, both in and outside,  
were American and Hawaii flags com-  
ing together at one end and dropping  
down on either side. Then came the  
main beauty-spot of the whole place—the  
main hallway. In nooks and corners,  
among chairs and under the stair-  
case, were palms and ferns of various  
sizes, arranged artistically where  
placed, and not a few bunches and  
banks of flowers were there to give a  
pretty touch. Then entwined about the  
railings of the staircase, up to the  
first landing, were maile leis, while  
from there up to the second floor,  
climbing jassamine was used on the  
railings. On the first landing were dis-  
tributed some small palms.

The reception room—the large Leg-  
islative Hall—was not decorated to  
profusion. A bank of pink or white  
flowers before the mirrors, a few ferns  
and palms here and there, served ad-  
mirably to give the room a tropical ap-  
pearance.

On the balconies to the front and  
Ewa side of the building, both up and  
downstairs, as well as the back bal-  
cony upstairs, were placed chairs for  
the guests of the evening. On the Ewa  
downstairs balcony was stationed the  
band under the leadership of Professor  
Berger. On the back balcony were the  
refreshment tables, where Caterer  
Chapman had enough for nearly 1,500  
people. Under him were 35 waiters,  
and the service rendered was most ex-  
cellent. Continuously throughout the  
evening the waiters, in their white  
suits, could be seen around among the  
guests distributing what was wanted.  
Ice cream, ices, salads of various kinds,  
sandwiches, cakes, lemonade and punch  
were but a small part of what was on  
the tables.

GUESTS ARRIVE.

The guests began to arrive at a little  
after 8 o'clock, one of the first being  
Senator Morgan himself. The ushers,  
Messrs. A. St. M. Macintosh, B. L.  
Macy and Arthur Mackintosh did their  
work well. They were later assisted  
by Colonel Fisher, field and staff; Col-  
onel Soper, Major Iaukea and Captain  
Pratt of the President's staff. Up until  
after 9 o'clock there was a continuous  
line of carriages coming through the

King-street gate, halting at the en-  
trance, and then making their exit out  
the Richards-street gate. The lights  
went out at a little after 8 o'clock, and  
it was nearly 15 minutes before the  
darkness was dispelled.

## RECEPTION BEGINS.

At 8:30 o'clock the President and  
Mrs. Dole, followed by some 30 ladies,  
especially invited to assist in receiv-  
ing, emerged from the ladies' room and  
marched into the mauka end of the  
Legislative Hall opposite, the band  
playing "The Republic of Hawaii." Here  
standing in two easy lines, they  
were soon joined by Senator Morgan,  
who took his place next to Mrs. Dole.  
Now the people began to pour in, and  
soon the reception room was nearly  
filled, so that many had to go out into  
the hall and on the balconies. Among  
the guests were noticed quite a number  
of Hawaiian ladies. The reception con-  
tinued until after 9:30 o'clock, when a  
small space about the mauka end of  
the hall, where the Reception Com-  
mittee was standing, was cleared, and  
an opening lancers was danced by the  
following in very pretty style: Senator  
Morgan and Mrs. Dole, President  
Dole and Miss Morgan, United States  
Minister Sewall and Mrs. A. F. Judd,  
United States Consul-General Haywood  
and Mrs. C. P. Iaukea, Hawaiian Min-  
ister Hatch and Mrs. S. M. Damon,  
Chief Justice Judd and Mrs. W. F.  
Allen, Captain Nichols of the United  
States ship Bennington and Mrs.  
Nichols.

This dance finished, the first number  
on the regular program, composed of  
favorite and popular airs, was played,  
the crowd in the reception room thin-  
ned out, and the giddy whirl of the  
waltz was the all-captivating feature.  
Then followed deux temps, lancers,  
polkas over a floor that had been skill-  
fully prepared for dancing. Not until  
the wee sma' hours did this pleasurable  
occupation cease. No fault could  
be found with the music played by  
the band. It was excellent in every  
respect and had the additional virtue  
of being so that every one in the large  
hall could hear it.

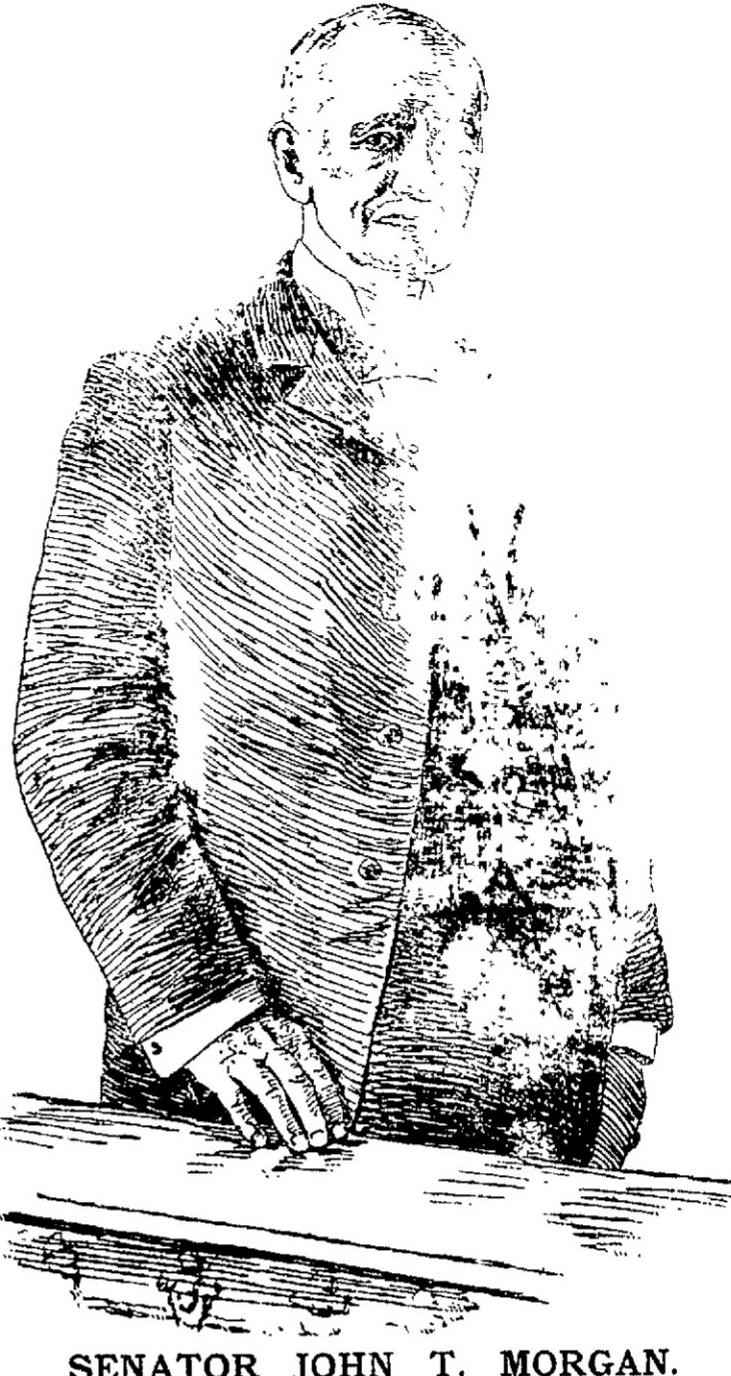
## SOME OF THE GUESTS.

Among the people present at the re-  
ception were the following: Admiral  
Miller and staff, Captain Nichols and  
officers of the United States ship Ben-  
nington, Captain Sebree and officers of  
the United States gunboat Wheeling,  
Colonel Fisher, field and staff; Colonel  
Soper, Major Iaukea and Captain Pratt  
of the President's staff; United States  
Minister Sewall, United States Consul-  
General and Mrs. Haywood, Minister  
and Mrs. H. E. Cooper, Minister and  
Mrs. S. M. Damon, Minister King, Min-  
ister Hatch, Chief Justice and Mrs.  
Judd, Justice and Mrs. Frear, Consul  
and Mrs. H. W. Schmidt, Mr. and Mrs.  
W. F. Allen, Dr. and Mrs. Walter Max-  
well, Mr. and Mrs. Alatau T. Atkinson,  
Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Magoon, Mr. and  
Mrs. A. J. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs.  
Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. B. Pratt, Mr.  
and Mrs. Lansing, Mr. and Mrs. W.  
Porter Boyd, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Low-  
rey, Dr. and Mrs. Derby, Mr. and Mrs.  
E. D. Tenney, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mc-  
Candless, Mr. and Mrs. Nakulana, Mr.  
and Mrs. Philip Dodge, Mr. and Mrs.  
O. P. Emerson, Mr. and Mrs. E. R.  
Adams, Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Wilder,  
Mr. and Mrs. W. O. Atwater, Captain  
and Mrs. Fuller, Rev. T. D. and Mrs.  
Garvin, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. McStocker,  
Mr. and Mrs. Louisson, Mr. and Mrs.  
Logan, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Glade, Mr.  
and Mrs. George Paris, Dr. and Mrs.  
Wood, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Eytom Walk-  
er, Mr. and Mrs. Cassidy, Mr. and Mrs.  
C. M. V. Forster, Mr. and Mrs. George  
Sea, Mrs. Mabel Wing Castle, Mrs. H.  
Noonan, Mrs. Hugh Gunn, Professor  
and Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Boardman,  
Mrs. J. H. Fisher, Mrs. Winchell, Mrs.  
James T. Stacker, Mrs. Robert Lewers,  
Miss Ella Stansbury, Miss Juliette  
King, the Misses Young, Miss Tasca  
Jones, Miss Alice Wall, Miss Love,  
Miss Perry, Miss Frances Lemon, Miss  
Lawrence, Miss Helen Judd, Miss Par-  
is, Miss Thrum, the Misses Mossman,  
Miss Alexander, Miss Clara Fuller,  
Miss Kelly, Miss Edna Kelly, Miss  
Patch, Miss Snow, Miss Jennings, Miss  
Halstead, Consul H. H. Renjes, Consul  
Herman Focke, Justice Whiting, Judge  
Perry, W. W. Hall, J. A. Kennedy, F.  
S. Dodge, A. F. Cooke, C. P. Jones, Dr.  
Rodgers, J. L. Kaulukou, S. K. Ka-ne,  
J. B. Castle, W. R. Castle, W. N. Arm-  
strong, J. A. Gonsalves, J. Stickney  
Professor Richards, George C. Beckley,  
Colonel De La Vergne, Judge De  
La Vergne, Paul De La Vergne, C. von  
Hamm, Dr. Sinclair, G. D. Gear, Dr.  
Monsarrat, W. C. Wilder, W. C. Wilder,  
Jr., Harry Wilder, Charles H. W.  
Norton, William Love, Charles Ath-  
erton, Dr. Waugh, George Carter,  
D. Shanks, M. P. Robinson, William  
Eassie, H. M. Whitney, Jr., James Mc-  
Intry, John Soper, William Thompson,  
Dr. Howard, William King, Dr.  
A. C. Wall, John Waterhouse, Andrew  
Adams, Sir Robert Herron, Thomas  
Wall, Arthur Wall, Frank McIntyre,  
George Kluegel, Henry Hapai, David  
Thrum, Rev. S. E. Bishop, Hon. H. P.  
Baldwin, Edwin Paris, Wilder Wight,  
Ed Dekum, Frank Vida, T. P. Severin,  
W. C. Achi, L. L. La Pierre, R. F. Dil-  
lingham, George Angus, Fred Angus,  
James Boyd, Dr. Whitney, James  
Thompson, J. Lightfoot, Dr. Herbert  
George Castle, C. Bolte, Portuguese  
Charge d'Afaires, A. de Sousa Cana-  
varro, George W. Smith, Dr. Grossman,  
P. L. Weaver, R. W. Shingle, and a  
very large number of others.

## RECEIVING LADIES.

The ladies who kindly consented to  
receive with President and Mrs. Dole  
and who were responsible for the  
feeling of ease the guests were put in  
were the following: Mrs. J. H. Soper,  
Mrs. C. P. Iaukea, Mrs. J. W. Pratt,  
Mrs. C. B. Cooper, Mrs. F. W. Glade,  
Mrs. George Beckley, Mrs. W. G. Achi,  
Mrs. Paul Isenberg, Mrs. A. J. Campbell,  
Miss Grace Clark, of San  
Jose, Miss Nellie White, Miss von Holt,  
Miss Adele Widdifield, Miss Juli  
Perry, Miss Nolte, Miss Nellie Young,  
Miss Rose, Miss Rose Davison, Miss

## Gazette.



SENATOR JOHN T. MORGAN.

[From a Photograph by Da vey. Taken Last Saturday.]

Ballou, Miss Emily Halstead, Miss  
Pauline Neumann, Miss Rita Schmidt,  
Miss Kate Howland.

In a decision rendered Friday,  
Judge Carter decided, in the case of the  
Oahu Lumber and Building Company  
vs. Hee Kin et al. that the plaintiff  
had been damaged to the amount of  
\$400.

## WILL NOT COME.

The Assistant to Secretary Cole-  
man Declines to Accept.

The gymnasium classes will begin  
in the Young Men's Christian Associa-  
tion this week. The class for young  
men will begin tonight. The commit-  
tee received word Saturday that the  
young man expected from the Coast  
would not come, as he had decided to  
attend medical college before receiving  
the official offer from the association.

The committee have considered  
engaging an assistant for Secretary  
Coleman, which will be announced in  
a few days. No time will be lost, and  
the classes will go ahead as announced.  
Regular class work in educational  
gymnastics, athletic training and  
games of recreation.

Business men will receive attention  
Monday and Thursday afternoons at 5  
o'clock. Thursday evenings will be  
given to basket ball. All who wish to  
play will hand their names to the com-  
mittee, to be placed on some regular  
team.

## CHANCE TO LEGISLATE.

Large Invoice of Bogus Butter on  
the Wilder.

Among the cargo in the S. G. Wilder,  
now on the way here from San Fran-  
cisco, is an item of 5,000 pounds of oleo-  
margarine. As the grocers here all sell  
Island or pure California creamy  
butter, it would be interesting to  
know what becomes of this elegant  
preparation of axle-grease.

In some portions of the United States  
there is a law against selling oleo-  
margarine unless it is plainly stamped. In  
Ontario the manufacturers are obliged  
to color their product pink, and in  
this way it has been driven out of the  
market. The imitation may be better  
than some qualities of butter, but here  
in Honolulu, where there are no dis-  
tinguishing marks, it is impossible to  
tell poor butter from good oleo, except  
by the effect it may have upon the  
system. Who knows but that some  
member of the Legislature may intro-  
duce a bill to regulate the sale of this  
stuff in the Islands.

## Circuit Court Notes.

The trustees of the Bishop estate  
filed their annual report Friday.  
The report shows the annual receipts  
at \$92,805.03, expenditures, \$81,075.61,  
leaving a balance of \$1,729.42. The re-  
port contains the itemized accounts of  
the improvements and alterations made  
on the various estates under the  
charge of the trustees. Among other  
buildings is mentioned the new

**FOR ANNEXATION**

**Congressmen Who Visited Hawaii Are Enthusiastic.**

**TALK OF THE POSSIBILITIES**

**Ex-Queen Has Returned to Washington.**

**English Press Urging United States to End Cuban Revolution.**

The Chronicle of September 30th says:

Congressmen Cannon of Illinois, Tawney of Minnesota, Loudenslager of New Jersey and Berry of Kentucky returned yesterday morning from Honolulu in the steamship Australia. The ladies of the party were Mrs. Loudenslager, Miss Berry, Mrs. B. B. Dovenor, wife of the Wheeling, W. Va., member of Congress, and Miss Grace Loud. Every member of the party was enthusiastic over the trip, which was a most pleasant one throughout.

Congressman Tawney is the outspoken annexationist of the party, though the other Republican members are not pronounced antis, and Berry expressed himself as favoring union, with conditions. Tawney put the expression of his sentiments in part in this way:

"At the reception to us, given by Minister Sewall, we stood in line for an hour meeting Americans or men and women with American accent and ideas, and I then crossed to Senator Morgan and asked him how the company impressed him. He answered: 'The man who could come here and see this company, these people who are essentially Americans, and then desert them, leave them to their fate, does not deserve the name of an American.' That's the way I felt. I do not believe the Republic can be maintained long as things now stand. Many of the former Royalists, seeing this, while they feel the utmost love for their country, believe the only hope is in annexation, and so told me."

"I was delighted with the fertility of the country, and the prospect that there will be a greater variety of products than was believed possible in such a climate. This may mean much for the future of the Islands. The Island of Hawaii especially pleased me, with its long stretches of foothills and fertile mountain sides. I was most favorably impressed by all that I saw, and found much to strengthen my annexation feeling."

Conservatism, such as might be expected in the chairman of the Appropriations Committee, marks thought and speech of Congressman Cannon. He does not talk much, but through all runs a vein of opposition to enlarging the boundaries of the United States when so grave questions at home remain unanswered. He said: "It is a magnificent Government—could it be maintained if the United States should say to the world, 'Hands off.' Otherwise some of the powers would undoubtedly absorb the Islands. The United States could take Pearl harbor and improve it very cheaply and make a most magnificent harbor."

"It is ours, we have paid millions for it, more than enough to cover it with bills. With it there would be a guarantee that no other nation had any right to dare hope to claim the Islands. The harbor would be cheap at millions where it would cost hundreds to thousands."

Loudenslager, while keeping quiet on the subject, has practically the same ideas.

Berry, who is not an annexationist, rather outlined the Democratic policy, it is thought, in a speech at a luau, when he said that it must be remembered that nearer our shores was a republic struggling for freedom and annexation. This reference to Cuba is believed to mean that the opposition may endeavor to couple the problems. Berry said he was pleased with his trip and learned much that was new and valuable.

Yesterday afternoon the Congressmen went down to Wasterville to see the sugar factory. They leave for home this evening by way of the Canadian Pacific road.

**TWENTY-FIVE NEW CASES.**

**Yellow Fever Claims More Victims in South.**

**NEW ORLEANS.** La., October 1.—Today was again something of a record-breaker in the matter of new yellow fever cases. They cropped up in all directions, but up to 6 o'clock the death record was still low. The fever is rapidly spreading in many directions, but the large majority of cases are proving to be of a harmless type. The weather is warm and the conditions excellent for new cases. But the death percentage has fallen considerably below the record of 1878. Twenty-five new cases were reported today and the following deaths: Antonio Sinao and Paul St. Phillip.

**ENGLAND AGAINST SPAIN.**  
The Press Urges Another to Interfere in Cuba.

**LONDON.** September 27.—The Spectator, accepting as true the report that the United States has admonished Spain, finds it difficult to think war

can be averted, and says: "We are probably considering to be the best way out of the difficulties. Were the Government to propose the abandonment of Cuba in cold blood, it would simply mean handing over the country to Don Carlos, so the Government proposes to employ America, as the surgeon, to do the necessary amputation, which will alone prevent the Cuban gangrene from spreading to the rest of the body politic."

After detailing Spain's infidelities in Cuba, the Spectator continues: "To prolong the war would be a crime, and if America chooses to stop these hideous cruelties all Englishmen should applaud and refuse to inquire too narrowly into the reason which influenced her statesmen in putting pressure upon Spain."

Referring to the objection of 'patriotic' Americans to the admission into the Union of Cuba and the Hawaiian Islands as States and the consequent election of United States Senators by degraded populations," the Spectator says: "America's duty is to stop the long agony of Cuba, and if her Constitution does not admit of her doing so safely, the sooner she amends her Constitution so she can hold her new acquisitions on different footing, the better for her and for humanity."

**DOES NOT MENTION IT.**

**Denial That Indemnity to Japan is to be Paid.**

**WASHINGTON.** September 29.—Minister of Japan stated today that he had no information that Japan has offered to accept \$100,000 in gold from the Hawaiian Government as full indemnity for the rejection of 1,200 Japanese by the Hawaiian authorities. If such an indemnity was paid by the Hawaiian Government, the officials at the Legation here, the officials at the Legation expressed the hope that it would prove to be true, saying it would be a most satisfactory way out of the difficulty.

Assistant Secretary Day gave an absolute denial to the statement that in United States Minister Harold Sewall's report to the department he had mentioned \$100,000 as probably representing the figure which Hawaii would pay to settle the Japanese claim for indemnity. Judge Day said that Mr. Sewall had not even referred to the matter in any way.

Admiral Miller, in his report to the Navy Department, makes no mention of the subject.

**CRISIS IN SPAIN.**

**Cabinet Has Resigned—Sagasta May Become Premier.**

**MADRID.** September 29.—The Spanish Cabinet has resigned.

The Queen has accepted the Cabinet's resignation, but has asked General Azcarraga to continue in office until a solution of the crisis is found.

Her Majesty will summon the leaders of the various parties and the presidents of the chambers tomorrow to consult as to the situation.

Senor Sagasta has been telegraphed for, and it is believed that the Liberal leader will be asked to form a Cabinet.

It is said that Senor Sagasta is in favor of superseding Captain-General Weyler and of granting autonomy to Cuba immediately.

Senor Gomoz will probably be Minister of Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet.

United States Minister Woodford, the Duke of Tetuan and the President of the Senate, the Marquis Pazo de la Merrized, held a long conference today, and General Woodford presented to General Azcarraga the members of the United States Legation. Owing to the Cabinet crisis the Cuban pour parles have been postponed.

**DISCUSSED HAWAII.**

**Cabinet Holds First Meeting Since Vacation.**

**WASHINGTON.** October 1.—The first meeting of the Cabinet since the return of the President from Massachusetts was held today and was attended by every member except Secretary Gage, who is not in Washington.

The conditions of Hawaii, as revealed to Admiral Beardslee, were talked of, and with evident satisfaction the Cabinet received the Admiral's statement that in all his stay in Hawaiian waters his relation with the Japanese officials, on shore and on the cruiser Naniwa, were of the most pleasant nature. In no case had there been the slightest exhibition of a purpose on the part of the Japanese commander to attempt any coup, and there were constant exchanges of visits between the officers of the Naniwa and of the United States warships.

**ON HER WAY EAST.**

**CHICAGO.** September 29.—Ex-Queen Liliuokalani of Hawaii, Secretary Heleluhe and his wife arrived here yesterday from San Francisco. The party took carriages to the Victoria Hotel, where the afternoon was spent quietly. The ex-Queen and her party will leave for Washington tonight. She refused to discuss the object of her return to Washington.

**PURE, RICH BLOOD.**

is the soil in which roots life, health, strength, happiness. The soil of the blood can be drained or impoverished like any other soil, and can be fertilized and nourished in a similar way.

You can get back the old spring and snap. You can enjoy labor by day and sleep by night. You can eat your food with the

**AYER'S PILLS FOR INDIGESTION.**

**HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, LIMITED,**

**AGENTS.**

**PERSONAL AND PECULIAR.**

A Vermont creamery makes 10,000 pounds of butter daily.

Doing good is the only certainly happy action of a man's life.—Sidney.

Chicago's new Public Library Building, which cost \$2,000,000, is now open to the public.

According to statistics there are now in Italy between 200 and 300 people whose age exceeds 100 years.

A special commission will meet in St. Petersburg shortly to consider the introduction of compulsory education in Russia.

The Government expects to save \$35,000 yearly by running its own heating and lighting plant in the New York post office.

Ohio authorities propose to save traveling expenses of jailors and guards by sending prisoners in steel cages per express to the penitentiary.

Boise City, Idaho, is to pipe into its houses warm water of 170 degrees temperature from a subterranean lake 400 feet beneath the surface.

The remains of a Roman military hospital and a number of surgical instruments have recently been found near Zurich, in Switzerland.

The new Governor of Alaska was once a homeless waif, picked up on the streets of New York, who never knew his parents or the name they gave him.

The longest stretch of straight railroad line in America is on the Lake Shore Railway, beginning at a point three miles west of Toledo, O., and running 90 miles without a curve.

A novel idea in vacations has been adopted in Boston. The freemen there are allowed annual vacations, and the Commissioners have decided to send every horse owned by the department out to country pasture two weeks every year. A new era for horses is coming fast.

Josephine's rouge box, Napoleon's pocket knife and the map he used during the 1806 campaign in Prussia, together with a wooden eagle whittled by Napoleon III, when he was a prisoner at Ham, are among the relics bequeathed by Baron Larrey to the Carnavalet Museum, in Paris.

North Carolina is making a success of the experiment of working convicts on the public roads. Thus far it has not been attended by complaints from any quarter. The convicts are said to be more easily managed than they were while locked in close, narrow cells and huddled in a mass that generated disease.

The Indianapolis Journal describes an interesting literary discovery recently made by State Librarian Henry, viz., a copy of a "Life of Bonaparte," published at Salem, Ind., in 1818. The book was doubtless the first literary work published in Indiana, and in all probability it was the first life of Napoleon published in the United States.

Miss Agnes Weston, known in England as "the mother of British blue-jackets," has done more for the uplifting of the English sailor than any other woman. She has established many "rests," and during the thirty years of her labor has done much for the cause of temperance among the tars. Her temperance magazine, Ashore Afloat, has met with flattering success.

A relic just acquired by the Paris Military Museum is the wood and iron leg of General Daumesnil, who lost one of his legs at Wagram and replaced it with a contrivance of timber and iron springs. When the General at a later day was summoned to surrender a fort near Paris, his reply was: "Give me back my leg and you can have Vincennes." The veteran survived until 1822.

The Paper Trade of New York says that Philadelphia is one of the largest centers for the manufacture of paper boxes in this country. New York is the only city which surpasses it in the number of factories, and the annual value of the product turned out. There are between 30 and 40 paper box factories in Philadelphia, and it is estimated that there is a capital of about \$1,500,000 invested in them. For the present year the output will reach an aggregate value of about \$2,500,000.

The conditions of Hawaii, as revealed to Admiral Beardslee, were talked of, and with evident satisfaction the Cabinet received the Admiral's statement that in all his stay in Hawaiian waters his relation with the Japanese officials, on shore and on the cruiser Naniwa, were of the most pleasant nature.

In no case had there been the slightest exhibition of a purpose on the part of the Japanese commander to attempt any coup, and there were constant exchanges of visits between the officers of the Naniwa and of the United States warships.

**AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.**

is the soil in which roots life, health, strength, happiness. The soil of the blood can be drained or impoverished like any other soil, and can be fertilized and nourished in a similar way.

You can get back the old spring and snap. You can enjoy labor by day and sleep by night. You can eat your food with the

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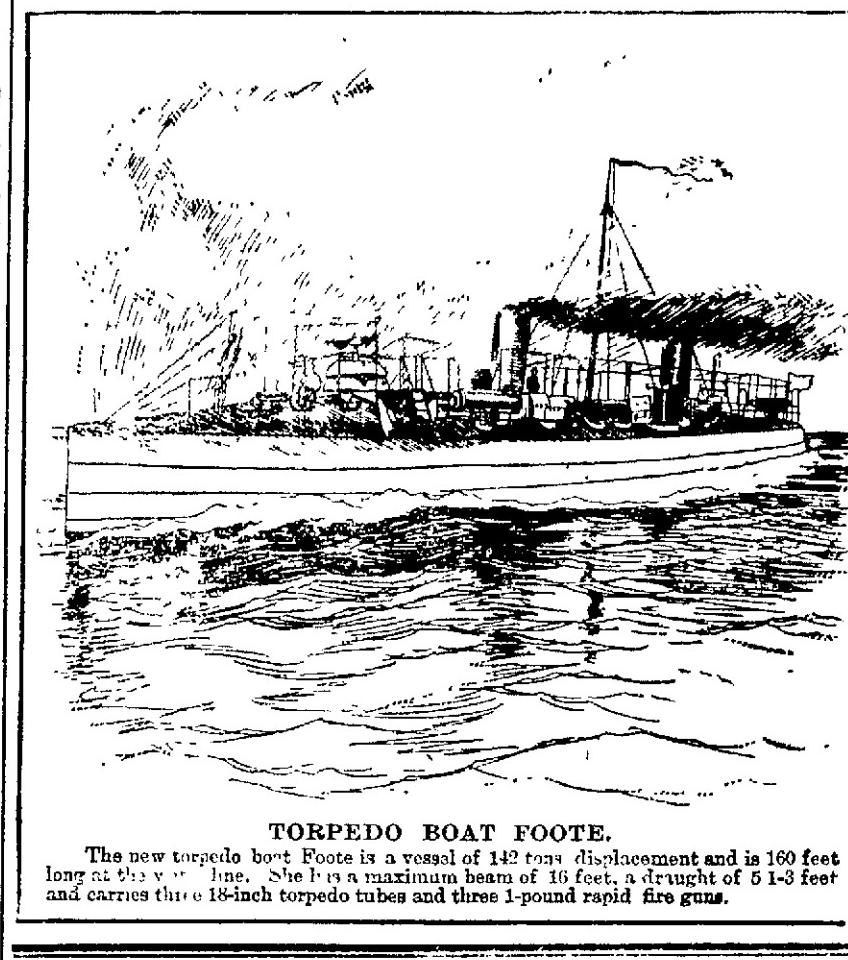
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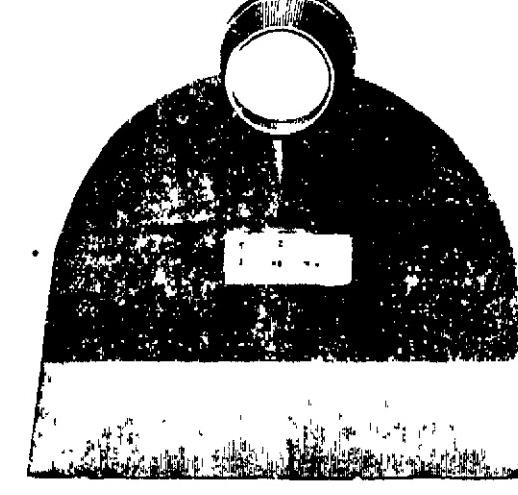
**AGENTS.**



**TORPEDO BOAT FOOTE.**

The new torpedo boat Foote is a vessel of 142 tons displacement and is 160 feet long at the water line. She has a maximum beam of 16 feet, a draught of 5 1/3 feet and carries three 18-inch torpedo tubes and three 1-pound rapid fire guns.

## THE NEW IMPROVED Planters' Hoe



**SOLID CAST STEEL, EYE AND BLADE FORGED ENTIRE.—OIL TEMPERED.**

This Hoe is made specially for the PACIFIC HARDWARE CO., and is pronounced the best Planters' Hoe that has ever been used in the country.

A large assortment of new goods just received by the

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We have a country order department that will attend to your wants and save you anywhere from 25 to 50 cents on every dollar.

## NEW GOODS

Are coming forward by every steamer and are being "Distributed all over the Islands."

A single yard or article at wholesale prices.

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### California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 Merchant St., San Francisco, Cal.

FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

**THE ANTI'S MEET**

Several Hawaiians Make Stirring Addresses.

**PALACE SQUARE CROWDED**

J. O. Carter Tells What Rocks to Avoid.

Resolutions Adopted Refused the Press—Will be Sent to Washington.

The anti-annexation meeting on Palace Square last night was attended by a large number of people, estimated from 800 to 2,000, including men, women and children of the native Hawaiians, as well as a sprinkling of foreigners. A small movable platform was placed in a position in front of the Pacific Tennis Club grounds, and here seats were placed for the speakers. Shortly after 7 o'clock J. K. Ka-hookano, as chairman of the evening, arose and announced the purpose of the meeting as being opposition to annexation, and to take action that Senator Morgan could carry back to the United States with him as showing the feeling of the native Hawaiians. The chairman then announced Mr. F. J. Testa, who read in both Hawaiian and English the memorial of 18 articles to the President and Senate of the United States, protesting against annexation, and giving reasons for such protest. The memorial is a long one, and will not be given to the press for publication until after the departure of the Belgic for San Francisco with Senator Morgan aboard.

Mr. J. K. Kaulla, President of the Aloha Aina Society, was then announced. Mr. Kaulla defended his position in the matter of signing his name to the request, asking Senator Morgan to speak in Kawalahao church. He had been severely criticised for his action. He had done it simply to get Mr. Morgan to state his side of the question, so that the Hawaiians could all the more intelligently discuss the situation. Mr. Morgan was the possessor of two tongues. In Kawalahao he spoke of the advantages that would come to the natives through annexation—just as to the negroes. Under Harrison's administration, Mr. Morgan was one of the men who worked to have the negroes expelled from America and sent back to Africa.

Kalauakalani, President of the Kalai Aina Society, was the next to speak. He waved a Hawaiian flag and told the natives to remain solid against annexation. Then he produced an American flag and asked the people if they wanted to lose sight of their own flag and live under the American. The answer came loudly in the negative.

J. O. Carter was next introduced, and took the platform, with F. J. Testa as translator. Mr. Carter spoke as follows:

"Fellow-Citizens and Countrymen: Aloha oukou. It had not been my purpose to speak here tonight, but through the requests of the gentlemen who have this meeting in charge, I am here to make a few remarks, which I shall give you to the best of my ability. I want to say in prefacing my remarks that we are facing the gravest question that has ever come before the Hawaiian people. I come, believing that if I have a talent I shall let you know it and not put it in a napkin and bury it. I want to say to you who are Hawaiians that we are a feeble folk, but the people of the United States appreciate the loyalty with which they have stood by their sovereign and their country. The very men who led the present movement to what it is, themselves admire the way the Hawaiian people have stood firm. You have stood as you did in 1893—against annexation."

Chairman Hookano made a few more remarks, proposed three cheers for the Hawaiian flag and declared the meeting adjourned.

advantages of reciprocal trade. We have no assurances that, in the event of annexation we will have the advantages that have accrued under the Reciprocity Treaty. The United States or America has instituted what it calls "reciprocal trade." Negotiations along this line are now pending with France. According to the importance of our trade will be the benefits granted us in the United States. We will give and they will return. What have we seen in these four short years? The Reciprocity Treaty, with its free sugar, under McKinley; sugar at a cent and a fraction duty under the Wilson bill; sugar at 2 cents and over under the Dingley bill. I want to say that I do not believe that it is right for us to borrow trouble in the matter. Annexation will change the whole fiscal relations of the country. I want you to understand that increased taxation must come in the event of annexation. I want to speak with admiration of the men who have stood for annexation and who have stood a tax of thousands of dollars to further annexation. I want you to bear me out that from Lanai to Kauai the people are crying out under the heavy taxation of the best Government these Islands ever saw."

"I want to say to you that annexation will revolutionize the whole labor system of the Hawaiian Islands. It will be said that I should be one of the first to favor such a move. We must have a just and humane system of understand contract labor. I want to say to you that annexation means the sharpest kind of competition. Men will come here and undertake the mechanical arts. I want you to understand that every clerk behind the counter and every one working for monthly wage, field laborers excepted, will feel this competition keenly. I want you to understand that the scale of wages in San Francisco will be the scale of wages in Hawaii. I want to say one more thing: The fortunate men in the labor market will be the field laborers. He will have protection, for we are given to understand that in case of annexation no more Asiatics will be allowed in the country. Just as surely as skilled labor is lessened, just so sure will field labor be increased. I am leading up to this, because people looking for annexation say it will be best for the sugar interests. Now, I believe in those interests, but I am not ready to grant everything in the world to them. I have wondered, and sometimes thought, what annexation would do is not all ventilated. We should think what will become of us when we have to shoulder the burden of tariff, such as the Dingley tariff. The same tariff is denounced alike by protectionists, fair traders and free traders. Most of the articles from England, France, Germany, China and Japan will be increased to you, on account of that tariff. I very much fear the question of annexation has not been considered as it ought to be. When the Senate of the Republic of Hawaii met last month it took a very short time to ratify the Treaty of Annexation. Nothing was said of the advantages or disadvantages. I want to say to you that as a Hawaiian, I am indignant at the action which took place here on the 17th of January, 1893. As an offspring of American parents I am ashamed of that action. I believe that all that has followed that fatal day—all that has been laid upon us during the last four years—was because of a false step taken on that day. It seems to me that all that has been undertaken by the present Government has been because the men in power took counsel of their fears and not their good judgment. If there is one thing I admire more than another in the Hawaiians, it is the patience that has been shown by them under wrong. I want to say now that your patience must surely be rewarded sooner or later. I want to say that if justice and truth be not crushed to earth and should rise again, a good time is coming. If there are any weak-kneed annexationists here, I wish to say: 'Let him speak now, or forever hold his peace.' I would not excite passion or temper. I would excite in the breast of all of you a righteous indignation. What I have said, I have said because I believe it, and for the purpose of giving you some food for thought. In closing, I want to say to you that you should urge action in all lawful directions to preserve and perpetuate Hawaiian independence."

This said, F. J. Testa introduced a resolution to the effect that the mass-meeting approve of the memorial presented at the beginning and that copies be sent the President and Senate of the United States, as well as the representatives of America, Great Britain, Portugal, France and Japan residing here.

Chairman Hookano made a few more remarks, proposed three cheers for the Hawaiian flag and declared the meeting adjourned.

**STOCK MARKET BOOM.**

Ewa Touches High Water Mark.

Big Rise Promised.

Holders of Ewa stock were happy yesterday when sales at \$300 were recorded, the high-water mark in the history of the company, and indications point to a steady advance. The bountiful crop promised on Kahuku was enough to send the shares up to \$100 at the sale yesterday.

The surprise stock is Makaweli. It has slumbered for years below par, but sales at \$15 are recorded, and there is no doubt that a constant rise will be noticeable. The coming season will be the best since the company was started seven years ago, and good dividends will be paid the stockholders in the near future.

Oahu assessable stock, 25 per cent paid up, is now selling at \$37.50, and is rapidly increasing in value. Another gilt-edge stock is Honokaa Sugar Company, recent sales having been made at \$200.

Pala Plantation is a good dividend-paying stock, and none has been offered but what was quickly taken up. Olowalu is a dividend-paying stock and offers a good chance for investment.

Mr. John Epa and family have gone to their Manoa home to spend a month if annexation fails we shall lose the or so



STATUE OF THE BOY LINCOLN.

Signor Caccia, the sculptor, has caught the English critics with a statue of Lincoln, now on exhibition in the Royal Academy. Lincoln, a young man, in agricultural costume, is seated in an attitude of contemplation, his book resting on his leg and his axe against his knee.

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**Insurance Agents,** German-American Insurance Co. of New York  
**Plantation Agents,** Balawa Plantation.  
**Commission AND GENERAL BUSINESS AGENTS.** Gay & Robinson.

We represent numerous individuals who live in Honolulu or on the other Islands, and it is our purpose to please our patrons at whatever cost to ourselves. If you desire responsible agents to look after your interests, and at a reasonable commission, we shall be pleased to interview you personally, or give immediate reply to correspondence on the subject.

**Henry Waterhouse & Co.**

ALEX. CRISHOLM. J. J. COUGHLIN.  
**The Manufacturing Harness Co.**

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Large and

Complete

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Whips,

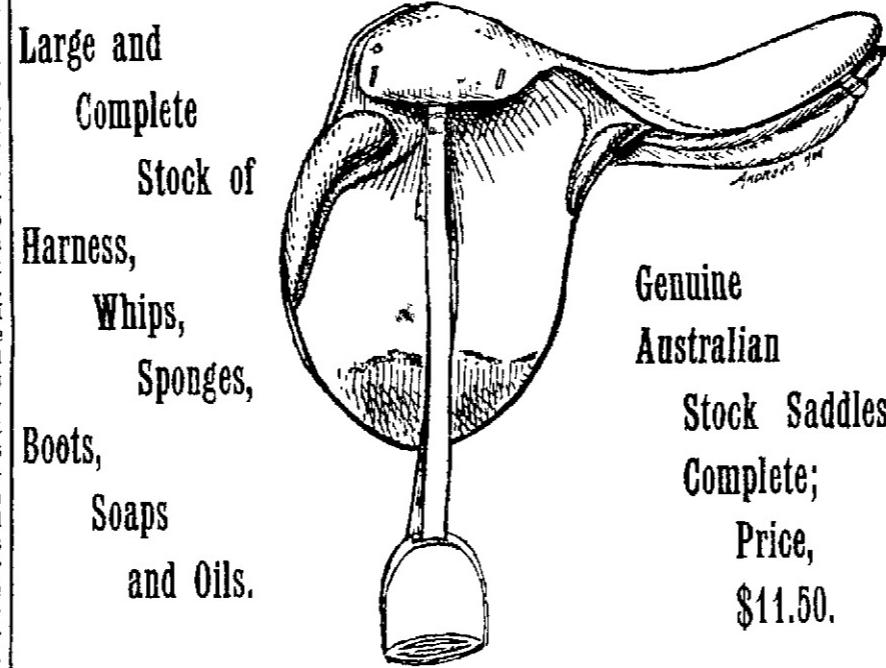
Sponges,

Boots,

Soaps

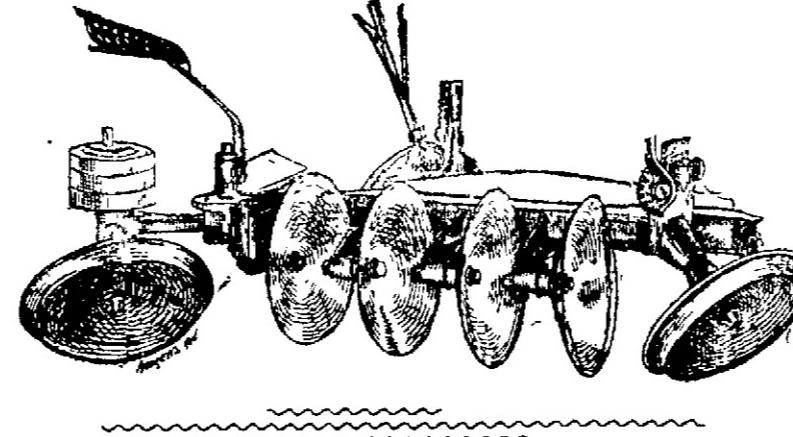
and Oils.

HENRY WATERHOUSE, JR.



WE CARRY AND SELL ONLY HARNESS OF OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

**THE SPALDING-ROBBINS 4-DISC PLOW.**



Hilo Sugar Company.

"Wai naku, Hilo, Hawaii, July 3, 1897.

"Dear Sir:—I have used your Four-Disc Plow in plowing long ratoon land, and it did its work very effectively, breaking up the land much more than our ordinary plows, and leaving it in better condition.

JOHN A. SCOTT,  
Manager.

**I. C. A Lamp**

FOR \$1.00, and it is a nickel-plated, riveted Bike Lamp called the "I. C." It is neat and very strong; will burn kerosene and give a fine light. What do you think about wheels? You know we are the agents of the "Rambler" and "Columbia" makes—two of the best known and most popular wheels on earth. We hardly need to tell you that we will allow you all your old wheel is worth when you buy a new wheel, for we have done this for several years. We now have several second-hand wheels, in good condition, for sale at low figures. When you want to rent a wheel for an hour, day, week or month, call on or telephone to us and we will furnish you just what you want. Next I esay the Australia will bring us a lot of wheels, and we will be glad to have you call and inspect them.

**E. O. HALL & SON, Ltd.**

**CASTLE COOKE IMPORTERS**

We Have Been So Busy of Late Selling the

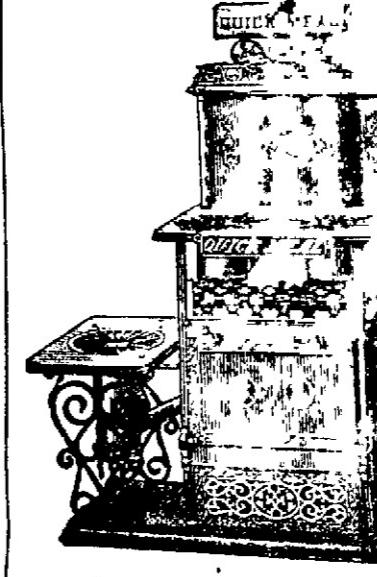
All Styles and Sizes for Every Kind of Fuel.

The Genuine all the time  
Trade Standard. Flowers  
of L. L. L.

**GARLAND STOVES AND RANGES**  
The World's Best

And which we keep on selling, that the following facts have been temporarily thrown in the shade:

**New Process Gasolene Stoves**



Are Preferred by many on account of

**Little Heat, Quick Work, and Perfect Safety,**

Being supplied by drop feed. There are now in use on the Islands about ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE of these Stoves, without a single report of accident.

**ON ACCOUNT OF OVERSTOCK**

For the month of October, we will sell this line

**At Cost!**

A good chance for a bargain.

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Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver  
Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

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**Paintings**  
OF  
**Island Scenery**

on Plaques, Panels, etc.,  
by Local Artists.

**Brass Rods**  
AND  
**Fittings**  
for Sash Curtains.

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from Small Photos.

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Art Store.  
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PRACTICAL WATCHMAKER.

**Waltham Watches!**  
WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

Watch Repairing a Specialty.  
Prompt Attendance to All Orders.

**FRANK J. KRUGER,**  
FORT STREET. HONOLULU.

**DR. J. COLLIS BROWN'S CHLORODYNE**  
Original and Only Genuine.  
Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis.

**Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne.**

Was-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWN was undoubtedly the INVENTOR of CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See THE TIMES, JULY 16, 1894.

**Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne**

Is a liquid medicine which relieves PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and TINGLING in the nervous system; in which it is a great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it ACTS as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibson, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

**Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne**

Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE in Neuralgia, Cough, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

**Dr. J. Collis Brown's Chlorodyne**

Rapidly cures short ill attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

**IMPORTANT CAUTION.** — The name of this Remedy has given rise to many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the Inventor DR. J. COLLIS BROWN, in bottles 12, 24, 48, 96, 192, 384, 768, 1536.

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This college instructs in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

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Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

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For the cure of all diseases of the liver, kidneys, lungs, heart, brain, etc.

For the cure of all diseases of the liver, kidneys, lungs, heart, brain, etc.

For the cure of all diseases of the liver, kidneys, lungs, heart, brain, etc.

**Hawaiian Gazette**

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY . . . OCTOBER 12 1897

## MR. CARTER'S SPEECH.

We believe that Mr. J. O. Carter is a sincere man. Moreover, he is willing to take the consequences of his own judgments, though they may be disagreeable. We respect him for this, though we believe he is in great error. Why he has differed so distinctly from his American associates, in the matter of politics, presents, we believe, a curious study in individual traits, and might be an interesting study in personal proclivities.

In his remarks to the natives, last Friday evening, he made these points: First, that the annexation of Hawaii will make the Islands liable to attack and devastation, should the United States become involved in any foreign war; second, that the failure of annexation will not necessarily terminate the Reciprocity Treaty; third, that annexation will revolutionize the labor conditions of this country; fourth, that it will bring up many perplexing questions.

It must be frankly admitted that each one of these propositions contains some truth, just as there is some truth in the proposition that these Islands are liable to be destroyed by volcanic action. The most dangerous errors contain some truths. No doubt, in the event of war between the United States and another nation, serious consequences to these Islands would be involved. But, on the doctrine of chances, what are the probabilities of such a war? We know of a hotel built in front of the guns of an American fortress, on the written agreement that it may be instantly destroyed, or blown up by the military forces, in case of war. So small is the risk of loss, capitalists invested nearly one million of dollars in building the hotel.

We admit that in the event of annexation, there may be some truth in Mr. Carter's propositions. No wise man can say otherwise. But Mr. Carter is, we believe, disingenuous, in not presenting to the natives fully and frankly, the other side of the case, that is, the whole truth. Of course, he will reply that he is not the only partisan in the community. That reply does not meet the case. He puts himself forward as the friend and adviser of the natives. In these critical times they need a good adviser. It is their misfortune that they either refuse good advice, or follow bad advice from inclination.

The vital question here is that of stability, the permanence of government under the admirable laws which have secured peace and justice to all, and especially to the Hawaiians. They are the helpless ones, the weakest of the races living on these Islands. They admit it frankly enough. The evolution of trade has put them between the upper and the nether millstone, just as all human beings are liable to be forced between the same ugly stones. How can they be protected? This is the serious question which Mr. Carter should have answered. He, like the majority of men, may be in political matters, quite willing to sit on a log, and drift with the current, and so advise the natives. But when he undertakes to give them positive advice, it involves him in grave responsibility. The world is full of unutterable suffering, coming out of bad advice, and Mr. Carter, perhaps, does not realize the serious predicament of the natives.

A learned Professor of this city says that the white children are more proficient in the study of mathematics than the white children. There may be a profound

in other communities, during the last few hundred years, he would surely find some light, to guide his footsteps. As Senator Hoar of Massachusetts said the other day, America needs men who will study events, and can advise the people.

Our community, especially the native part of it, is not in a healthy condition, and needs a good political doctor. When Mr. Carter assumes to advise the natives, does he not see, we ask him candidly and honestly, that he is one of those very dangerous doctors, who practise without a license? Perhaps, we are all political doctors, practising without licenses. If the necessities of the case compel it, there is the greater reason to be careful how we handle drugs.

## MATHEMATICS.

A young person desires to know, whether or not the study of mathematics is not carried too far in Oahu College.

We cannot answer the question, because we do not know how the Faculty rate the importance of this study in its relation to other studies. We have our own opinion about mathematics, which must have no weight with this young person, because we 'spise that awful science, just as the darky 'spised his mule, when it kicked him over the fence. We never understood it, because we were never properly instructed in it, even at Punahoa in the "forties." As the great Southern orator John Randolph said he would go a mile to kick a sheep, in his hatred of New England industries, we like to kick this cold blooded Science, though we always get the worst of it.

The members of the Mathematical Convention, held in July last in Zurich, considered Mathematics to be the greatest of all sciences, "a spiritual world of pure science on which the sun never sets," as one of them said. Now on the other hand Oliver Goldsmith said, "it was a science adapted to the meanest capacity." We recall the case of a colored boy, who exhibited in N. C., some years ago, the most marvellous gifts in mathematical demonstration, but who was quite uncertain which way to turn when it rained. We sent a ticket of admission to his exhibition, to one of the Yale Professors in mathematics, who had worried us, in past year with the request that he instantly consult this phenomenon, and then re-sign his office in favor of the darky, but this ironical reply was that "savages from the Sandwich Islands should not meddle in such matters."

Emerson, the renowned philosopher said, (and it is a sweet morsel for us), that he had for forty-five years owed Harvard College a grudge. He said: "for the cruel waste of two years of college time on mathematics, without any attempt to adapt the tasks to the capacity of the learners. Ear or no ear, you shall all learn music, to the waste of time and health of a large part of the class."

Possibly and probably, this serious charge has less force in these later days. We notice that the advanced men, like President Jordan, give this science much less prominence than it had a few years ago, because there are more valuable ways of providing young people for the battle of life, than that of equipping them with an arsenal of "binomial theorems," and "equations." Our observation is, that when one gets into the many "holes" which are wisely dug for our discipline and sorrow in the dark highway of personal existence, an entire outfit of these mathematical articles or processes, are hardly equal to the simple instruments in the kit of a bicyclist, for securing a victory over the "holes."

A learned Professor of this city says that the white children are more proficient in the study of mathematics than the white children. There may be a profound

political significance in it. Does this proficiency lead to "cheap labor" which is the standing sorrow of the white race? If it does, this science is odious and should be excluded from the schools.

We can therefore reply to this young person that the temperate use of mathematics, like the temperate use of alcohol may aid the system. Both of them are dangerous when taken in excess.

## REMARKABLE NEGROES.

We do not propose to discuss, at this time, the relative merits of the Hawaiian and the negro. It is a serious subject, and must be considered with unusual care.

In order to show, however, how little is understood, even in the United States, about the negro's character and possibilities, we mention several instances which set white men to thinking. Dr. Blyden, the Liberian Minister at the Court of St. James, is a pure black with thick lips, and, we believe, was born in Philadelphia. His learning and wit were so marked, that during his residence in London, he was admitted to the houses of the aristocracy, the swell society, on his merits, and had admission, where rich Americans were unable to enter. At a funeral service, in 1893, Prof. Bloomingdale, a pure black, with wooly hair, thick lips and a mouth which opened from ear to ear, made an address which for originality of thought, purity and strength of diction, and simple eloquence astonished his hearers, among whom were Dr. McVicar of Philadelphia, Dr. McKenzie of Harvard University and Mr. Robert Ogden, the partner of Mr. John Wanamaker. Dr. McKenzie, a man of noted power, remarked that "Prof. Bloomingdale must be ranked among the finished orators of the country." Some years ago, General Pickett, who led the celebrated charge of Longstreet's corps, at the battle of Gettysburg, took us to a meeting, addressed by a negro shoemaker, in Richmond, Virginia. There could be little or no criticism in his choice of words, or in the use of figures of speech. "You see," said General Pickett, "the most eloquent man in the State, and he's a d——n nigger at that."

The Tax Assessor of a city in N. C., said, several years ago, that the best cotton planter in the country was a pure black. He was making money on thousand acre farm, while the white men were "starving." We are now simply stating a few facts out of many at hand. We are not trying to prove any proposition. The average moral and mental condition of the negro is very low. Yet out of this, there occasionally flash brilliant meteors of intelligence, that surprise the white race. We cite the cases of pure blacks only. The late negro orator, Fred. Douglass had white blood in his veins. Booker T. Washington, "the foremost living negro," has also white blood in his veins.

## THE CALL'S AGONY.

The San Francisco Call, under the heading "Betrayed by Christians," comments on Hawaiian affairs. It claims that out of 22,800 registered voters, only 400 are citizens, and the rest are "members of Dole's military guard," and in Government employment. And it says, "as a background to this small number of the agents of our conquest, stand tens of thousands of protesting natives. They have met in the churches built by their brown hands, in honor of our God of Justice, who notes the sparrow's fall, to whom we taught them to pray, and after invoking His

consent to arbitration, Japan, having raised their painful cry

"give justice to my client." "You look hyar," said the Court, as it cut off a fresh chew of tobacco, "there air no Universe lyin' round abouts hyar, for yer to appeal to. I reckon you'd better appeal to this hyar Court, whose know'd your pig-stealin' client for twenty years."

The Call should descend from the awful heights of eloquence, cut short its heart rending appeals to the Infinite, take "gold cure" for its moral jimmies, swallow a mild dose of purgative facts, get into bed, and "sleep it off."

When the Calls speaks of the natives' "pitiful cry of patriotism for the freedom and independence of their country," we are vividly reminded, that in the year '94, when the patriots were earnestly called by their white leaders, to keep step to the death rattle of the Monarchy, a public meeting of the Royalists was called, to be held in Nuuan valley. On the same day and at the same hour, there was a horse race at Kapiolani park. We visited both places. We asked a native patriot, why there were so few at the mass meeting. He replied: "they have all gone to the horse race."

It was shortly after this, that the leading Royalist journal editorially declared that the natives preferred gin and poi to the good of their country. If you wished to hear the "pitiful cry of patriotism," you would have to cut off the ration of gin and poi.

It is probable that a dreadful sense of remorse, has worked up the soul of the Call into a ragged flame of religious fervor. Not many years ago, the soil on which the Call building stands, belonged to the Spaniards, who were also patriotic. This soil was wrested from them by American bayonets, in what many historians call a "most wicked war."

General Grant, in his Memoirs, says of that war, it was so unjust that he thought of resigning from the army, in which he was a lieutenant, rather than take part in such wickedness. Not the slightest regard was paid to the patriotic feelings of the Spanish settlers, and if any one of them appealed too seriously to "the God of Justice who notes the sparrow's fall," a ball and chain were screwed onto his leg.

Not being aware of these facts, the Call made a requisition on its contributor of blood-curdling appeals, with instructions to use the name of the Almighty freely, in making it hot for the Republic of Hawaii. We frankly tell the Call, that we are dreadfully "hot," and feel badly over it, and don't mind taking some more of the same sort.

## THE DEPARTED NANIWA.

The average American newspaper reader demands something sensational, even if it is not true. So the Press furnishes it, giving always, "the best which the market affords." As no human being, not confined in an asylum, ever seriously acts upon a newspaper statement unless it has an official stamp, accuracy and reliability are of no consequence. The rumor now is that the Naniwa, instead of returning to Japan is hovering around these Islands, waiting to do something, which will hurt us.

The belief in the truth of the statement is best measured up by our social conditions. We do not hear of dinner engagements, or excursion engagements, or loan engagements being cancelled on the faith of this rumor. Yet a "respectable citizen," said yesterday, that he would not be surprised if it were true. Of course, it is possible that the Naniwa has landed a force on Neekar Island, and is now fortifying it. Having consented to arbitration, Japan, in the opinion of the jingoes, will now throw the business overboard, without notice, and take forcible possession, and occupy. If these out in hog-stealing case, overviews of the situation are correct, we ought to be engaged in fasting

and prayer, instead of feasting. Perhaps we are like the Italian vinyardists, who live on the slopes of Vesuvius, in spite of the frequent eruptions, and if you ask why they live so contentedly, they reply: "we are used to it."

Is it not more probable that the Naniwa left this port in order to allow Admiral Miller to land his forces, without apprehension of attack by the Japanese? It may be the old time Japanese courtesy.

## THE FIELD FAMILY.

We present in another column, the portrait of Dr. Henry M. Field and a sketch of his life taken from the "Rain's Horn," a noted Methodist publication. Few families in the States, have furnished so many noted men. It was said of them many years ago, that their success in life was due to their intense intelligent energy. They organized work, wherever they found it, and never rested until they had done that which they intended to do. The singular feature of this family is, that each of its members has distinguished himself in a field different from the rest. As a member of the United States Supreme Court, Judge Field has done as much as any one judge to create confidence in that great tribunal, which is more powerful than President or Congress. David Dudley Field has given law to the English-speaking world, though his long studies in codes. He was for many years, the only American lawyer, whose reputation extended beyond the limits of the States. And Cyrus Field laid the first Atlantic cable. His friends often quoted this verse, written by an unknown poet, when the first message went over the cable.

"World! what a wonder is this. Grandly and simply sublime. All the Ocean abyss Leaped in a second of time."

The students in heredity should be interested in the fact that the mother of these noted men, had remarkably strong traits of character. It is cumulative evidence of the fact that if you desire to know about the pedigree of any man of power, study the traits of his mother. Nature does only a little business in freaks. Strong men have strong mothers. It is well illustrated in the family of the Fields. The Rev. Dr. Field has done much excellent work for the best interests of these Islands. We, and others, hoped that he would visit us, and give to the world another of those charming books of travel, which interest, and more than that, instruct us.

He is one of the few travelers who can rapidly take measurements which are correct. Owing to his broad and just view of men and events, he disarms opponents, and convinces when other men create strife.

The interviews, with the Congressmen, who recently visited these Islands, published in the San Francisco papers are gratifying with the exception of the one had with Representative Cannon, of Illinois. He spoke with reserve there as he did here, on the question of annexation. He saw Pearl Harbor, and evidently appreciated its advantages. In taking the view which he does in the interview occurring in California, he speaks of that harbor, as having been already purchased and paid for by the United States, that is, we presume, the right to exclusive occupation, as against any other nation. But President McKinley has clearly announced the policy of unreserved annexation. Does not Mr. Cannon intend to follow that policy? It is a policy, which makes no distinction between the harbor and the entire territory of the group. The members of the Republican party without notice, and take forcible possession, and occupy. If these out in hog-stealing case, overviews of the situation are correct, we ought to be engaged in fasting

of simply harbor occupation. As Hawaiians, it is rather presumptuous in us to tell the party men of a foreign nation what their political duties are. But we hope that the Press of Illinois, the State which Mr. Cannon represents, will urge him to a more liberal support of the President's views. As Mr. McKinley speaks and acts openly in favor of annexation, why should Mr. Cannon not do it? The fact that he is Chairman of the House Committee on Appropriations does not hamper him in endorsing a general policy, which may involve some appropriations.

There have been some very severe criticisms in the English, American and European Press, on the want of uniformity, delicacy and attractiveness in the decorations of London, on the Jubilee day. The Londoners have always done inferior work, in this respect to that done by the people of the continent. At the same time, London is now the centre of art decoration for the world. Students from the continent attend the schools where it is taught and the graduates of these schools are generally preferred, as teachers, owing to their thorough education. But this knowledge has not yet penetrated into the social life of the people. In the Jubilee affair, each one realized his own ideas, and the plan of making a complete artistic exhibition was impossible, though the money spent by all, for that purpose would have done it.

Seventeen Japanese laborers have recently been sent out of California, for violation of the emigrant laws of the United States. They left Kobe, under labor contracts, but were refused certificates by the late Consul-General McIvor. They were then put on board of the Olympia and after arriving at Victoria, received immigration certificates, and entered California. There they were arrested, and the authorities, after examination, sent them back to Victoria. Mr. Fitzgerald, Labor Commissioner of California, made many efforts to secure evidence of such contract labor but failed, owing to the untruthful testimony of the Japanese. In the present case, the contract itself was produced, and it showed that the immigrants were clearly liable under the act forbidding immigration, under such conditions.

An old Hawaiian idol lately found in an old spring on Ewa Peninsula has been added to the stock of curios at the Woman's Exchange. Prof. Alexander says there is no doubt it is genuine.

## Is Your Blood Pure?

Blood pure? Do not pass by this question with an evasive answer. It means much to your health, your happiness, your usefulness. If your blood is pure you will be strong, vigorous, full of life and ambition; your nerves will be steady. You will have little need to fear disease if your

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Is pure and you keep it so. Now is the time to see that your blood is pure, and to give it richness and vitality and the life and strength-giving properties which are required, nothing can equal Hood's Sarsaparilla. It makes

## Pure

Rich, Red Blood. It will overcome that tired feeling, create an appetite, give sweet, refreshing sleep and make you strong. It will build you up and enable you to resist the enervating effects of warm or changeable weather. Is not this exactly what you want? Then take

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## NOT SO ACTIVE

Madame Pele Has Been a Trifle  
Coy During the Week.

## ELECTION NIGHT SERENADE

Hilo Town Longs for Rain  
to Lay the Dust.

Building Boom Still Continues.  
Many Social Happenings  
of the Week.

[Special Correspondence.]

HILO, Hawaii, October 6.—Four days ago every one was heard to complain of the long-continued rainy spell, and the lovers of sunshine and clear sky wondered when the pitter-patter of the rain would cease. Today the prayer is for "just a little shower to lay the dust." Last week the half-finished roads were almost impassable on account of the mud; this week pedestrians are fast destroying the beauty of their best boots with having to travel over rocks and dust. Should a session of the Legislature be called soon Hilo will look forward with great impatience to the passage of a sidewalk ordinance for Hilo. Mr. Loebenstein is the only property-holder on the recently improved portion of Walaunuene avenue who has a sidewalk. No one else has so much as graded down that width of avenue allowed for sidewalks.

There was but little excitement evinced during election day, but during the evening that followed there was a bright scene at the home of the newly-elected candidate, Mr. Loebenstein. The house and grounds were brilliantly illuminated with dozens of lanterns, and within were congregated many friends to offer their congratulations. A band of native singers and the Hilo Portuguese Brass Band furnished music for the occasion. Refreshments were served and all had a merry time with the victorious candidate. The band serenaded at the home of Mr. Richards.

The old madame who is supposed to be at home in the crater of Kilauea has made many new enemies this week on account of her failure to keep up a lively interest in the affairs of her household. Last week she invited sight-seers to behold the wonders of her surroundings, and before the distant ones have been allowed time to approach her domicile she lapses once more into quietude.

The Misses Morgan, the Misses Ballou and Miss Jennings, after their experience on the steamer during one of the famous rolling trips, are not voting their trip to the Volcano a success. However, the drive through the woods is quite as grand and picturesque as ever and the crater itself is quite as weird and wonderful a sight to behold as ever it was.

Last evening fair Luna shone forth in her bright rays, and the heavens showed not a cloud, so that no one had to remain at home on account of the dangers of unfair weather. Hardly any one was missing at the church social held at the home of Senator and Mrs. F. S. Lyman. An excellent musical program was carried out by Mr. Wakefield, Misses Willis, Lyman and Haapai and Mrs. Wilder. Mr. Boles furnished a recitation which was greatly enjoyed.

On Monday evening the Whist Club met at the home of Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Richards. After the usual series of interesting games had been played, refreshments were served, and the evening's pleasures concluded in social converse.

Work on the new child-garden building will begin shortly, Mr. Hawie having taken the contract.

Wilhelm Brothers are putting up a building, to be used as a bakery, on Walaunuene street, opposite the library.

Preparations for opening the street through the Catholic Church grounds are being made. The cottage owned by the mission and occupied by some of our bachelor friends as the "Orphanage" will be removed to the mission grounds and occupied by the fathers as a residence.

The street opening will continue through the next block into Volcano street.

Gardner K. Wilder has moved into his handsome new office. Besides having headquarters for his law and insurance business, the merchants are petitioning the Wilder Steamship Company that he be made agent for the company in Hilo.

H. Hackfeld & Co. are erecting a spacious warehouse on the beach road. Their lumber yard is about depleted of its stock. The demand for lumber seems greater than the supply at present. Another vessel, lumber laden, is expected.

The Santiago is due having left San Francisco on the 16th. Amongst the passengers is Frank L. Winter, of Waipahu who has been away in Europe.

Mr. Nathl. Porter returned from Kauai on the Kihon, having headed out to accept the position of teacher at a private school.

Mr. W. A. Hardy has come to Honolulu.

to visit her mother, intending to return next week.

Dr. Beattie has given up her practice in Hilo, and will leave for the Coast next Kinai. She is spending a few days at the Volcano, preparatory to her departure.

Mr. Swazey, capitalist of Humboldt County, California, and a coffee planter of Olaa, is greatly pleased with Olaa, its coffee crop and the country in general.

Dr. Grossman has been a guest of his brother at Grossman Brothers' coffee plantation, Olaa. He returns to Honolulu per Kinai.

The engagement of Miss Mary G. Hitchcock, eldest daughter of Judge E. G. Hitchcock, to Frederick G. Snow of Olaa has been announced.

Deputy Marshal Hitchcock paid Hilo and his coffee plantation at Olaa a flying visit this week.

On the 26th of September a son was born to the wife of W. C. Borden.

On the 28th of September a daughter was born to the wife of W. A. Ray, principal of Papakou School.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES.

Held Last Sunday in Memory of Late Dr. Smith.

Special memorial services for the late Dr. J. K. Smith were held both in Lihue and Koloa on Sunday, October 3d.

In Lihue, the Malumalu School, of which Dr. Smith was a most generous patron, sang "Gathering Home," and Mrs. W. H. Rice, Jr., sang very feelingly "Nearer My God to Thee." In Koloa Mr. Spurgeon of the Salvation Army spoke of the loss his work sustained in the death of Dr. Smith. Both services were largely attended by all classes. The services were conducted by Rev. J. M. Lygate, an old friend and school mate of the deceased. Mr. Lygate spoke, in part, as follows:

"The good man has a place in the heart of the community; and it is the things of the heart that hold the deepest place, and linger longest in the memory. A man may have a large place in the affairs of the community by virtue of wealth or position, or even ability, and yet when he dies he drops out of the thought and memory of men almost as suddenly and completely as water falling through a sieve. He has not found his way into the hearts of his fellowmen, and so he has no abiding place in their memory. The good man of the highest type is a man who finds a place in the heart, a man whose unselfish interest and ministration for others call out the heart response and the heart loyalty. Such a man, to a very marked degree, was Dr. Smith. I am not going to describe at length his life and character. I need not. Your own memories are more eloquent in his praise than any words of mine can be. I need not dwell on the grace and dignity of his character; on his kindly generous disposition; on his constant readiness to help all who needed it; on his large-hearted unselfishness, ready to spend and be spent for his fellow-men; on his genial, attractive personality that made him a universal favorite wherever he was known, these are things you all know quite as well as I do."

"There are different types of noble character. John is different from Peter. Paul is different from either, and all are fine characters in their own way. But the finest and noblest of all is Christ. It seems to me—and I say it in all reverence and in all honesty—it seems to me that our beloved friend, Dr. Smith, to a very marked degree, was the Christ type of character, so rich in all the more tender and finer graces—those graces of charity and forgiveness and forbearance which the world needs most. In any sphere of life Dr. Smith would have been beloved, in any profession he would have left a fragrant memory, but as a physician this is especially so. More than any other man, it seems to me, the physician has the opportunity to minister to his fellow-men—more than any other man to win his way into their confidence and affection. To every household in the community, sooner or later, he comes in the time of distress and danger, when the heart is open, when the sympathies are tender. Comes not only with his healing art, but more important still, perhaps, with his sympathy, his confidence, his strength, inspiring faith and hope—from that time he is counted as a friend. Now combine the two—the noble character and genial personality of a man like Dr. Smith and the vocation of a conscientious physician—and is it any wonder that he was universally popular, that every one loved him? I have read to you that passage (Kings, 2:11) describing the translation of Elijah, because it seems to me we, too, have lost a prophet from our midst. Is this a misappropriation of the old historic name of prophet? I don't think so. The prophet is one who bears a message from God, one who interprets God, reveals God. Some of the old Hebrew prophets were men of great gifts, men of fire and eloquence, who could move and inspire the people by their words; they spoke their message. But there were others whose words were few, and perhaps not with power, and they lived their message, they conveyed the revelation and interpretation of God in their own lives and characters. Which is the strongest message? Which the fuller revelation? Such a prophet was Dr. Smith. He took of the things of God and showed them unto men by living them. Like Moses of old, he talked with God, and carried, even in his face, somewhat of the glory of the things he had seen and heard. I thank God, on behalf of this community, on behalf of mankind, on behalf of Christianity for such men as Dr. Smith. You have seen on the back streets of some great city some ignorant, besotted street musician, grinding out low-grade music with no interest beyond the blackmail one to secure a pitance to move on, and it has depauperated your sense of humor, and you have wondered whether, after all, music wasn't a failure. But when you've heard the master and the great organ, executing the masterpiece of the great artist, then you can see how full and your heart is filled, and your heart is won.

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So, too, when we look about us on the caricatures of Christianity, on the half-way Christians all about us; when we look into our own hearts and see so many faults and imperfections, do we not sometimes feel our faith in Christianity ebbing away, feel like wondering whether, after all, there is much in Christianity? But when we see a life and character like this our heart is strengthened within us, our faith in Christianity is renewed, our hope for men is enlarged and we go on again with fresh vigor and courage. Such is the inspiration of a noble life, and that inspiration remains to us as more than a memory—as a living factor of spiritual power. May God give us grace that our lives may be thus beautiful and useful while we live, and an inspiration when we are gone, and that going—like Dr. Smith—we may obtain an abundant entrance into glory."

## LATE MAUI NEWS.

Many Social and Other Happenings.

MAUI, October 9.—Last evening (the 8th) there was a large gathering of Makawao people at the Haiku residence of H. P. Baldwin, the occasion being the October meeting of the local literary society. The following program gives an outline of the excellent entertainment presented:

Vocal solo, Mr. C. H. Dickey; vocal solo, Mrs. Higby; trio, Messrs. Lindsay, Nicoll and C. W. Baldwin; piano solo, Mrs. Higby; vocal solo, Mr. D. C. Lindsay; farce in one act, by William Brough, entitled, "Trying It On;" dramatic personae, Fanny, Miss Fleming; Mrs. Jobstock, Miss Nellie Smith; Lucy, Miss Eva Smith; Mr. Littlebat, Mr. C. W. Baldwin; Mr. Jobstock, Mr. C. H. Dickey; Mr. Walsingham Potts, Mr. S. R. Dowd.

The little play, which it took 40 minutes to enact, was of a very humorous nature, a portrayal of a series of ludicrous and perplexing events occasioned by the surreptitious "trying on" by Walsingham Potts of a diamond necklace belonging to Mrs. Jobstock, and its subsequent temporary loss by slipping down his back into his boots. A heavy rain about 10 p. m. caused most of the audience the discomfort of a wetting when homeward bound.

The new plantation hospital at Paia is being painted.

There is some talk of a protest being entered by Walluku people over the late election. The contention is that ballots were accepted, marked with three marks, instead of using the Arabic numeral "3," as directed by the election law. If a protest should be entered (which matter will be decided today), and if the recount bear out the state of affairs alleged, then it is possible that Kepoikai, instead of Kaai, will be declared elected.

There is a report that negotiations are in progress to purchase or to lease land in Wailua Nui of Koolau, Maui, for the purpose of starting a new sugar plantation. There are about 1,500 acres available for cane, 400 of which is Government land. Most of the land is covered with a growth of ohia, etc. Maui and Oahu people are looking into the matter.

Miss May Damon of Honolulu is a guest of Mrs. H. P. Baldwin, Haiku.

Mr. Cornelius, California architect, and brother-in-law of Mrs. Higby, is at Kaluanui, Makawao.

Monday (the 4th) the schooner Jennie Wand arrived in Kahului with a cargo of general merchandise for Paia and Hamakuapoko plantations. She departed for San Francisco in ballast Thursday evening (the 7th).

The weather is very warm, still and sultry, with heavy showers during afternoon or evening. Last night the rainfall at Haiku was 1.20 inches, Puuomale 3½ inches, and about 2 inches at Hamakuopoko.

WILLIAM H. HALSTEAD.

District Magistrate Dies of Internal Hemorrhage.

MAUI, Oct. 7.—Tuesday morning, the 5th, District Magistrate William Harrison Halstead died suddenly at his residence in Wailuku of internal hemorrhage. His unexpected death was a shock to his many friends. He attended Court on Monday and was seen about town during Monday evening.

Mr. Halstead was born at Kapeole, Maui, some 54 years ago and was the son of John Halstead; his mother was a Hawaiian of good family, a near relative of Queen Emma.

In Hawaiian politics Mr. Halstead was always prominent, both on account of his fluency in the English language and his knowledge of law. He was always "Queen Emma's" partisan and represented Maui in the legislature a few years ago.

His funeral took place on Tuesday

(Kings, 2:ii) describing the translation of Elijah, because it seems to me we, too, have lost a prophet from our midst. Is this a misappropriation of the old historic name of prophet? I don't think so. The prophet is one who bears a message from God, one who interprets God, reveals God. Some of the old Hebrew prophets were men of great gifts, men of fire and eloquence, who could move and inspire the people by their words; they spoke their message. But there were others whose words were few, and perhaps not with power, and they lived their message, they conveyed the revelation and interpretation of God in their own lives and characters. Which is the strongest message? Which the fuller revelation? Such a prophet was Dr. Smith. He took of the things of God and showed them unto men by living them. Like Moses of old, he talked with God, and carried, even in his face, somewhat of the glory of the things he had seen and heard. I thank God, on behalf of this community, on behalf of mankind, on behalf of Christianity for such men as Dr. Smith. You have seen on the back streets of some great city some ignorant, besotted street musician, grinding out low-grade music with no interest beyond the blackmail one to secure a pitance to move on, and it has depauperated your sense of humor, and you have wondered whether, after all, music wasn't a failure. But when you've heard the master and the great organ, executing the masterpiece of the great artist, then you can see how full and your heart is filled, and your heart is won.

He was buried in the old churchyard at Kapeole, in which village is situated the old Halstead homestead.

Mr. Halstead leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is Mrs. Charles Wilcox of Honolulu.

It will be most difficult to replace Mr. Halstead as district magistrate of Wailuku.

A few weeks ago the editor was taken with a very severe cold that caused him to be in a most miserable condition. It was undoubtedly a bad case of la grippe, and recognizing it as dangerous, he took immediate steps to bring about a speedy cure. From the advertisement of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the many good recommendations included therein, we concluded to make a first trial of the medicine. To say that it was satisfactory in its results, is putting it very mildly, indeed. It acted like magic, and the result was a speedy and permanent cure. We have no hesitancy in recommending this excellent Cough Remedy to anyone afflicted with a cough or cold in any form.—The Banner of Liberty, Libertown, Maryland. For sale.

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Mr. W. A. Hardy has come to Honolulu.

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RACING SUITS—We have a small stock of Elegant Suits, specially imported for the occasion, and have also CYCLISTS' SHOES, which we are disposing of very cheaply.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Power to your Pump, Centrifugals, Elevators, Plows, Wagons and Hoists; also, furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used, saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also, attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

CONSOLIDATED  
SODA WATER WORKS CO.

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Esplanade, Cor. Fort and Allen Sts.

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AGENTS

# HAMAKUA COFFEE

Result of Minister Cooper's Observations on Hawaii.

## MISTAKES MADE BY GROWERS

### Hawaiians Have Neglected Their Homesteads.

Fine Outlook for Horners—Some Homesteads Transferred to Japanese.

Minister Cooper returned by the Kinau on Friday from a trip among the homesteads and coffee lands in the Hamakua district. During his absence he was four days in the saddle, examining the coffee on the lands far from the road, and he returns to Honolulu with a clearer idea of the coffee industry in the Hamakua district than is possessed by any other official of the Government through actual observation.

Minister Cooper is convinced that coffee is all right, and that it will eventually become a great product in Hawaii, but, like every new enterprise, it will require study, care and attention from beginners. In an interview on Saturday Minister Cooper said:

"The ultimate success of the coffee planter seems to be assured; of course, there have been failures, but most of them are readily explained, and in the future may be prevented. These have occurred through want of knowledge, and also through a lack of personal attention to details, amounting in some cases to almost complete indifference. I spent four days in the saddle and personally inspected the homesteads from Kukalau to Honokaa. Several of the failures are easily accounted for, for instance:

"One man was inclined to be discouraged because his trees were making such poor returns and showed lack of vigor. Upon inquiry, it was found that the land upon which the trees were planted was so poor that it had never grown anything except scrub ohia and low brush, consequently, it would not grow good coffee. Another man has failed because he has set out his grove with young trees grown in boxes, which resulted in the tap root being distorted and curled, so that it was impossible for it to send down proper roots.

"Another man's grove was composed of unequal trees; it showed some excellent trees and some very poor ones. This was accounted for, for the reason that he had planted all the trees raised in the nursery. He had not considered it of sufficient importance to have selected the thrifty trees and discarded the poor ones, but simply took them all. But the man who has taken pains to use only the best trees grown from selected seed and planted in fertile soil and has been careful in his pruning and cultivation, and has afforded sufficient protection from the prevailing winds, shows what the ultimate result will be. The Messrs. Horner are an example of this. They have many acres of fine trees and every tree a counterpart of its neighbor, and all in the most thrifty and flourishing condition. Some of their older trees, which are four years from the nursery and five years from the seed, are now yielding them an average of four pounds of the matured berries to the world.

"Through the courtesy of Messrs. Albert and Robert Horner, I was furnished with the necessary horses and piloted about through all the homestead lots that have been opened up for settlement in the Hamakua district. The results of the efforts of the homesteaders are the same as in other pursuits in life. Some show a very indifferent condition, while others have a promising outlook.

Several of the early settlers have assigned their rights to Japanese, who through their industry, have established for themselves a comfortable home with flattering prospects. With very few exceptions, the homesteads taken up by Hawaiians show no material improvement. Many of the lots occupied by Portuguese show nothing but an evident intention of occupying the land for house lots, rather than homesteads. There are exceptions to this, however, and in several instances well laid-out grounds, thrifty trees and well-kept vegetable gardens are the result.

"The homesteads which are now sought for by American and European settlers are the larger tracts, it being impossible for a man with family to support himself upon a few acres. Where sufficient area has been allowed to enable a man to have a small paddock for pasture, a place for his vegetables and cereals and the remainder for his coffee-planting, people with moderate means have established themselves and are doing good work building themselves comfortable homes with neatly-arranged grounds and well-appointed buildings.

"Without entering into the much vexed question of shade protection to coffee, I believe many are making a mistake by cutting away too much of the original forest. There is one point that seems to be firmly established, and that is that coffee must have protection from the prevailing winds, and so far as my observation goes, partial shade is beneficial. The planters in Hamakua district are fortunate in being able to grow the Monterey eucalyptus,

which is a most desirable tree for a wind-break, as it grows rapidly and does not send out roots which interfere with the neighboring trees. Whether this tree will grow in the other districts or not can not be informed, but its worth certainly warrants the experiment.

"I have returned fully convinced that the coffee industry is an important one and that careful and intelligent work will surely bring good profits, but hazardous efforts will not succeed, and the man who buys his coffee seed by the sack, plants it and then sets out all the trees which result certainly will not succeed. The man who selects improper locations as regards exposure and soil will also fail, but the man who looks at every tree before he plants it and ascertains if it is in the best possible condition, plants it in a favorable locality and gives it the best of his attention is sure to reap a reward.

"It is certainly a very interesting trip to make to the various homesteads, and see the different methods employed in establishing a home. Many of the Portuguese work upon the plantations, leaving the care of their homestead to those who remain at home, or such few hours as can be spared from their other labors.

"One of the interesting incidents of the trip was the use made of the carrier pigeons by the Messrs. Horner. Their dairy buildings are located some seven miles from the coast at an altitude of between 3,500 and 4,000 feet. They are in constant communication with their home place by means of the pigeons. These intelligent birds never fail to take the message entrusted to their care, and in this way save much time and expense to their owners."

#### SECOND LECTURE.

Given by Mlle. Boegli in High School.

Mlle. Boegli, in her lecture on "The Origin of German Literature," yesterday afternoon, noted the first mention of the German nation by Caesar in his Commentaries. Tacitus also described the Germans as of remarkable stature, red-bearded, blue-eyed, broad-shouldered, so music-loving that they sung as they marched to war, and to make their voices louder sang into their shields. Then followed a comparison between the Scandinavian mythology and the Grecian. The first monument of German literature was the translation of the Bible in A. D. 388 by the Gothic Bishop Ulfila. This antique work was formerly guarded in Prague, but at the capture of that city in 1485 it was carried into Sweden. It may now be found at the University of Upsala, and is known as the Silver Codex.

The interesting relation between the high tide of literary merit and national advancement as occurring at the same time was reviewed, and the exception noted of the second golden age, which was quite independent of its counterpart in a patriotic line. In the eighth century Charlemagne was the patron and protector of learning, accomplishing for it in his realm what Alfred the Great did for England. In the ninth and tenth centuries literature was dormant, on account of the invasion of the Hungarians from the East and of the Northmen from above. Learning was left entirely in the hands of the priests. A most instructive description of the causes which led to the first golden age is worthy of note. The Crusades were the agent which brought together the knights on their way to the Holy Land; the Orient was opened to the Occident with all its mental and material resources; commerce was developed and the riches and prosperity of the towns increased; and last, but not least, the dynasty of the Hohenstaufen was comprised of kings who were the protectors and advanced of knowledge, especially Barbarossa.

If Mlle. Boegli showed herself at home in her knowledge of French literature last Friday, which will be resumed next week, her resources in the German were shown to be equally great on this occasion; and the taking of notes on the part of the hearers required great expedition from the rapidity with which she filled the hour with the subject at her command. The conclusion was a synopsis of the Nibelungen, the famous national epic, which with the Indian Ramayana and the Iliad, ranks among the greatest in the world.

#### ON CHANGE.

Morgan's Office Thronged With Buyers on Saturday.

Honolulu seems to have gone stock crazy, and some of the people who have not bought, refrained from doing so mainly because they were short of funds or needed the money for something else. Morgan's salesroom at noon on Saturday was a miniature stock exchange without the pandemonium usually found on change.

Makaweli and Oahu led the market, and a few speculators unloaded. Oahu opened strong at \$42, with a few sales. When another lot was put up the bulls worked the price up to \$45.50, then it dropped to \$43 and closed at \$41. Makaweli opened at \$121, dropped to \$120, went \$121, and finally closed at \$120.50.

Only two lots of 5 shares each of Ewa were sold, the price at the opening being \$30, and at the close a point under that figure. Kahuku is held by investors at \$101, and only one lot was offered. Inter-Island brought \$170, and Palau \$151. Oahu, paid up, opened at \$117, and closed firm at \$118.

Olowalu and Honokaa were not bid for. Honokaa is asked \$200.

#### ANTONE MORRIS.

Started in to Clean Out Custom House Force.

There was trouble on the Pacific Mail wharf at about 7 o'clock Saturday night, while the City of Peking was still in port. Antone Morris, a half Portuguese, and one of the guards at Oahu jail, went aboard the steamer just mentioned, and purchasing a bottle of gin, started out the gate in an unconcerned manner. Guard Kekahlo, who was stationed at the gate, stopped Morris and told him that he could not pass out with the gin. It must be left

behind. At this, the prison guard struck the customs officer, and then pinned him against the gate. Just then Inspectors Manoha and Rhodes went to the rescue. Morris started in on them, but was very soon pinioned and held until the arrival of a police officer, who took him to the Station House and had him locked up on the charge of assault and battery on an officer while in the performance of his duty. At the Police Station Morris told a great yarn of how he and the two native customs officers mentioned above had polished off one bottle of gin aboard the Peking. The one he had attempted to take out the gate was the second, and Inspector Manoha had given him permission to take that along. Investigation proved the entire falsity of this story.

Spoken to in regard to the matter yesterday, Inspector-General of Customs McStockier answered as follows: "It is absolutely impossible to keep liquor from getting ashore from these steamers, unless there is a guard to every port-hole and others all over the ship. People are allowed to go upon the wharves, and then they take advantage of this to go aboard the steamers and take off liquor. You see, they can get this very cheap. For instance, gin is 50 cents a bottle. Now, if a man can get away with some of this stuff he feels very happy. Gin goes out in many different ways, such as between packages of freight. The duty of the Custom House is to prevent liquor from going past the gate in any but the usual way. As I said before, it is next to impossible to stop entirely the present abuse."

Senator Morgan Plants Ohia.

On Thursday Senator Morgan sent a communication to the Bureau of Agriculture, asking if it were possible for him to obtain an ohia tree, which he desired to plant in the grounds of Mr. S. M. Ballou. Minister King at once gave instructions to Forester Haugs to procure a good-sized ohia tree from the mountains, which he did, and yesterday morning Senator Morgan planted it on Mr. Ballou's garden.

#### J. D. McVEIGH WINS.

Some 25 members of the Sharpshooters Company gathered at their butts, Kakaako, Saturday afternoon, and entered into competition for the Elvin prize hammock. This was won by J. D. McVeigh, with an actual score of 46. His handicap allowance of 2 points made his score 48. All the members succeeded in getting company bars by making 40 or better.



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DR. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.  
Ayer's Pills, Mild but Effective.

A GENT'S FOR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS:  
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WORLD-FAMED  
**Blood Mixture**  
THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores Legs, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scurvy Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter, From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicits sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

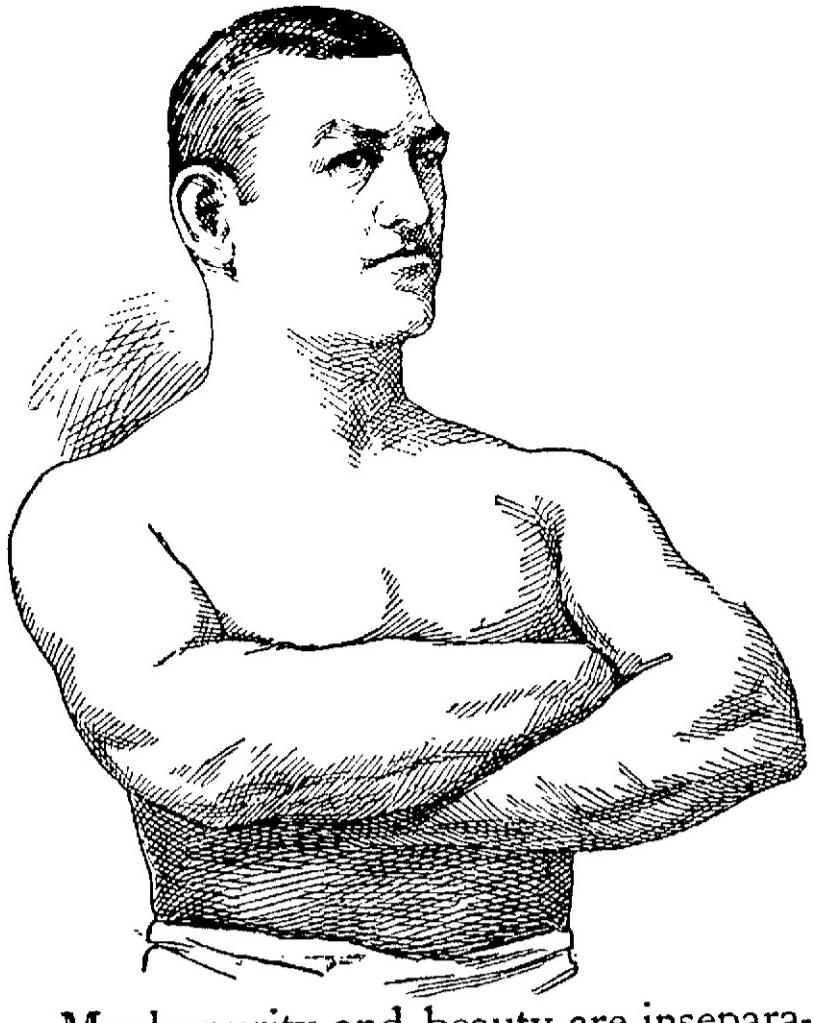
THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

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Sold in Bottles 2s, 9d, and in cases containing six times the quantity, 1s, each—equivalent to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, PARTICULARLY THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES, DRECE COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

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Capital of the company and re-serve, reichsmarks 6,000,000  
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North German Fire Insurance Company  
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Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000  
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The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

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1—Authorized Capital £20,000,000 £ 5 d

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2—Fire Funds 2,660,560 £ 12 0

3—Life and Annuity Funds 9,608,182 £ 25 8

£12,954,582 14 8

Revenue Fire Branch..... 1,577,025 £ 17 9

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches..... 1,404,207 9 11

£2,981,236 7 8

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

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OF BERLIN.

## CYPRESS TREES WILL DO.

W. H. Rickard says they will help the planters.

W. H. Rickard, who plantation in Hamakua is next in size to the Horner's, came down on the No. 1, and is spending a few days in the city. Referring to Minister Cooper's remarks on coffee culture, published in yesterday's Advertiser, Mr. Rickard said:

"I do not think there is a doubt about the soil of Hamakua being suitable for growing coffee. If it was found that the trees do not thrive in some parts the cause may be traced to the grower. Mr. Horner has fully demonstrated that coffee of a superior quality will grow; so have I. In sections where the coffee trees were found in poor condition I am inclined to believe the main cause is in not having a proper wind-break."

"In my opinion, coffee, with proper attention, will do magnificently anywhere in Hamakua between the 1,600 and the 2,300 grade. The introduction of the Monterey cypress will be a godsend to the coffee growers, as it grows rapidly and protects the trees from the wind. I am planting them by the thousands, and when grown they will form very pretty lines to my place."

Mr. Rickard has 50 acres planted in coffee, 30 of which is bearing. His last shipment was 65 bags to J. A. Folger & Co.

## STEAMERS MEET.

## Passengers on City of Peking and China Exchange Greetings.

As per previous arrangements the great Pacific liners, City of Peking and the China, met in mid-ocean between Honolulu and San Francisco, on their last voyage and exchanged greetings. Captain Smith of the Peking sighted the China at a distance of 10 miles, and was obliged to change his course but little.

When the steamers came abreast of each other their engines were reversed and a boat from the Peking, containing R. P. Schwerin, an officer and crew, went over to the China. Mr. Schwerin went aboard the steamer, received his mail and heard all the particulars of the registry decision. After half an hour's visit he returned to the Peking, and the vessels saluted and went on their courses.

When Captain Smith of the Peking came ashore at Honolulu he had with him one of the Hawaiian-flag pins worn by the passengers of the China, and when he made his usual call on Mr. W. W. Dimond he was provided by that gentleman with six dozen to be given to his passengers.

## NO FRICTION.

## Trouble Between Employees Will Not Affect Departments.

An item in one of the evening papers yesterday regarding differences between the police and customs over a light sentence given a jail guard is rather misleading.

The relations between the two bureaus cannot be affected or strained because an employee of one should commit an assault on the employees of another while in discharge of their duty. If there is any ill-feeling, it is among the men who were assaulted. They feel that it is the duty of some one to mete out punishment according to the circumstances of the case. In the instance referred to, an employee at the jail was caught taking a bottle of gin, which he had bought on the City of Peking, through the gate at the wharf. When he was stopped and searched, he resented and made the assault. He was promptly arrested, and at the hearing yesterday was fined \$5. The men he assaulted do not think this was enough.

## SOLAR HEATER.

## New Invention on Exhibition at John Emmeluth &amp; Co.'s.

To have hot water at all times the conventional method is to have a hot-water boiler. This necessitates a hot fire through the day and some annoyance. The Solar water heater was invented particularly to be used in warm climates, where the sun is, like the poor in Jerusalem, "always with us."

One of these heaters is on exhibition at the store of John Emmeluth, and it is a wonderful contrivance. It consists of a series of two-inch pipes, enclosed in a frame covered with glass. At the side is a small iron reservoir, holding, probably, 10 gallons of water. The heater is fastened to the roof in a position where the sun's rays will strike it, and as the pipes are always full, the supply of hot water is never failing. It was tried yesterday by a reporter and found to be almost to the boiling point.

## ST. LOUIS OUT.

## Will Not Play in the Series of Foot-Ball Games.

At a meeting of the St. Louis Football Team, held yesterday morning, it was decided that the organization disband and that half the players go to the Punahoa and the other half to the Regent team. This decision was no arrived at hurriedly, but after careful thought, and wholly on account of the refusal of the Town Team to give them one player. It seems that the football players all concede that the Town team is the strongest in the league. There are more players on the side who have abandoned their intention to go into the game than found players.

It is understood that a proposal of three of their men was made to the St. Louis boy, and when the latter came back for one, refused to accept that they would not do so.

The Australian and Doric both arrived in San Francisco on September 29th. The former was 6 days and 16 hours, while the latter was 5 days and 20 hours in making the trip.

ACTON, Wash., September 28.

French Consul La Lande, stationed at San Francisco, is en route here to discuss with Tagona business men the project of establishing a telegraph line to Tahiti.

The steamer City of Peking, which sailed here from San Francisco on Friday, had in her hold a large consignment of material for a Japanese school that is being constructed from the St. Louis. All the materials they cannot possibly be used, as the American boys have the same in condition, and not only in quantity, but also in number, as the Japanese backs, George Angus and Almon C.

rich. The former is the player the St. Louis boys have been after. He has asked his management to go over to the students to make the sport more keen. In fact, Mr. Angus, from the time he first entered the field of athletics, has manifested this very spirit. However, the management have refused to allow him to go. On this account the St. Louis boys came to the decision of yesterday and took action accordingly. If their men do go to the Regent and Punahoa, the town boys will have two very dangerous rivals in the field. Punahoa and the solider boys are already very strong.

## Wind and Weather for October.

Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal., September 27, 1897.

The trade-wind limits may be expected somewhat farther south than during September, and probably not so clearly marked.

In the zone, between 35° north and 50° north, gates, accompanied by rain, may be expected.

In the China seas and the vicinity of the Philippine Islands rain squalls and thunder storms may be expected. Squally weather may be expected in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands, and on the coasts of Mexico and Central America.

The northeast monsoon will probably be found blowing steadily and the weather dry and cooler. Typhoons are not usually so frequent in October as in September.

After crossing the line coming north, vessels bound for the West coast of America may expect rain squalls, thunder storms and frequent wind squalls.

Fog and heavy mist will be found along the American coast, less frequently, however, than in September. Occasional fog may also be expected north of the 45th parallel from the American coast to the Kuril Islands.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

## Notice to Ship Captains.

U. S. Branch Hydrographic Office, San Francisco, Cal.

By communicating with the Branch Hydrographic Office in San Francisco, captains of vessels who will co-operate with the Hydrographic Office by recording the meteorological observations suggested by the office, can have forwarded to them at any desired port, and free of expense, the monthly pilot charts of the North Pacific Ocean and the latest information regarding the dangers to navigation in the waters which they frequent.

Mariners are requested to report to the office dangers discovered, or any other information which can be utilized for correcting charts or sailing directions, or in the publication of the pilot charts of the North Pacific.

W. S. HUGHES,  
Lieutenant, United States Navy.

## Farewell to the Lowries.

C. Ferguson, head luna at Ewa plantation, gave a farewell dance to Manager Lowrie and his son Walter, last Saturday night, as the two will sail for San Francisco on Thursday, to be absent in the States about three months.

The dance was held in the plantation hall, while a lanai, erected to the rear, was used for refreshments. Music was furnished by members of the Quintette Club. Dancing was kept up until midnight. Some 60 plantation people were present.

## WHARF AND WAVE.

The brig Geneva arrived in Gray's Harbor, from Hilo, September 29th.

The barkentine Skagit sailed from Port Gamble for Hilo September 30th.

The bark George F. Manson arrived in Seattle from this port October 1st.

The barkentine S. G. Wilder sailed from San Francisco for this port September 30th.

Report of Kaala: Track at Punaluu must be attended to; almost impossible to use it.

The British bark Lebu, Sandison master, sailed in ballast for San Francisco Saturday.

The Jessie Minor, schooner, 248 tons, will return to Honolulu from Eureka with cargo of lumber.

The schooner John G. North, from Honolulu to San Francisco, saw two ships on September 24th.

LIVERPOOL, September 25.—Sailed: The German bark H. Hackfeld, for Honolulu, and passed Holyhead September 26.

The bark Mohican, 811 tons, will return to Honolulu from San Francisco in the Planter's Line with a cargo of general merchandise.

Report of James Makee: 1,600 bags sugar left at Waimea; 600 bags paddy at Hanamaulu; 1,600 bags same at Waipa; 1,600 bags at Wainihia; 200 bags rice at Kapau; fine weather all over Kauai.

The brig W. G. Irwin arrived in San Francisco September 26th, 15 days from Honolulu. She has again been chartered to load for Honolulu.

Sept. 22, 10:20 p. m.—Mariposa, stmr. bennet (S. F.) 16 for Honolulu, stmr. E. W. Dimond, Nilson, and Sydney. 27, 7 a. m., passed a steamer hull down to the southward; not a regular liner.

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The steamer City of Peking, which sailed here from San Francisco on Friday, had in her hold a large consignment of material for a Japanese school that is being constructed from the St. Louis. All the materials they cannot possibly be used, as the American boys have the same in condition, and not only in quantity, but also in number, as the Japanese backs, George Angus and Almon C.

number for Allen & Robinson. Fine weather experienced throughout the voyage.

NEW YORK, October 1. In chase of eastern record, the North German Lloyd liner Kaiser Wilhelm der Gross, which broke the westward record of her maiden voyage to this port, set out today on her return trip to Southampton. She expects to break the eastward record.

The P. M. S. S. City of Peking, Smith commander, arrived in port early Saturday morning, nearly seven days from San Francisco. She brought a small number of passengers and a light freight list for Honolulu. The Peking got away for China and Japan about 10 o'clock on the night of her arrival.

The James Makee came in from Kauai ports early Friday morning with a small cargo of rice. Upon first call at Hanalei the Makee was forced to go to Hanahau on account of the very rough weather. Upon second call fine weather was met with and all freight landed. The Makee left again at 4 p. m. on her usual route.

In the China seas and the vicinity of the Philippine Islands rain squalls and thunder storms will be expected to the coffee growers, as it grows rapidly and protects the trees from the wind. I am planting them by the thousand, and when grown they will form very pretty lines to my place."

The northeast monsoon will probably be found blowing steadily and the weather dry and cooler. Typhoons are not usually so frequent in October as in September.

The battle-ship Oregon was taking on coal all yesterday. She will fill her bunkers to their full capacity as quickly as she can and, according to the instructions received by her commander a few days ago, will remain in the bay ready to go to sea on a few hours' notice. It is thought by her officers that, if she is not ordered to proceed to Honolulu, she will be sent to Puget Sound.—San Francisco Chronicle (October 2).

The American barkentine W. H. Diamond, B. O. Nilson master, arrived in port at about 5 p. m. Sunday, 17 days from San Francisco, with a cargo of 376 tons of general merchandise, consigned to C. Brewer & Co.; 250 hogs for the Metropolitan Meat Company, and five horses, including a racer. Thomas Dyer, the only passenger, came in charge of the livestock. It is not Mr. Dyer's intention to remain in Honolulu. The Diamond is at the Irmgard wharf.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 2.—Sailed: September 21, Hawaiian bark Santiago, for Hilo; September 24, barkentine W. H. Diamond, for Honolulu; September 30, barkentine S. G. Wilder, for Honolulu. Arrived: September 24, steamer City of Peking, 6 days from Honolulu; September 19 hours from Honolulu; September 24, steamer Moana, 6 days from Honolulu; September 25, brig John D. Spreckels, 18 days from Mahukona; schooner John G. North, 16 days from Honolulu; September 30, steamer Australia, 6 days from Honolulu; brig W. G. Irwin, 19 days from Honolulu.

From San Francisco, per P. M. S. S. City of Peking, October 9.—W. W. T. Purvis, Mrs. R. W. T. Purvis, Master Purvis, B. Johnson, C. Bolte, Mrs. C. Dowsett, Rev. J. Oyabe, M. Kealoha, J. Naanao, Miss M. Friel, S. E. Kaine and wife, Mr. Boote, Mr. Vennemann, Mrs. Lovell, Miss J. Smith, Miss Knudsen, Miss Lamb, Miss Hesplop.

From Maui ports, per stmr. Helene, October 10.—H. P. Baldwin, W. B. Scott, S. Decker, Young Nap, Yoshimura, A. C. Dowsett, Rev. J. Oyabe, M. Kealoha, J. Naanao, Miss M. Friel, S. E. Kaine and wife, Mr. Boote, Mr. Vennemann, Mrs. Lovell, Miss J. Smith, Miss Knudsen, Miss Lamb, Miss Hesplop.

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